

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report.

BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SAD MISHAP.

Triple Drowning in Bloody Run Creek, Near Cincinnati.

The Heavy Rains Had Swollen the Usually Scarcely Stream—The Horrifying Discovery of Bodies Recovered After Hard Work.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—Bloody Run creek, north of Walnut Hills, has conquered once again in its ghastly war upon human lives. The place has become a memorable one, owing to the many tragic events which have transpired there within the past few years. Sunday afternoon, George Baker, of Mt. Lookout, and his cousin, Howard Givan, started for Bloody Run, with the intention of getting a bath. During the past month this creek has been a thin stream of water trickling through rubbish and over hills, but with the advent of the rain of the past three days it became quite deep and treacherous in the extreme.

When the two young men arrived opposite a large sycamore tree, on the bank of the stream they noticed several piles of clothing. Several minutes later Baker stepped upon the body of a man. Horrified beyond expression he stood and gazed upon it for a moment, and then, recovering himself, called Givan's attention to it. They then examined it more closely and found that it was the body of a boy about twelve years old.

Near the tree was a hole filled with water, which was about eight feet deep and in which the boy's body had become mired. Not being able to remove it from the mud the two boys called for help, and a lad named Carl Schmitt responded to their cry. He hurried away, and the two young men again resumed their efforts to move the body to the bank. Just as they arrived they succeeded in doing so by means of a fence rail, which they used as a lever.

Three sets of clothing were found, on examination, to be in the pile on the bank and a hunt was at once made for the other two bodies. In a few minutes they were also found, in the hole and brought to the bank, where they were laid side by side.

Later in the afternoon the bodies were identified as Matthew Slattery, aged 14, Wm. Slattery, aged 12, and Frank Burns, aged 10. The Slattery boys' parents live at 57 Symmes street, and the Burns' parents at 54 Symmes street, Walnut Hills. They were identified by the boys' fathers, who had been attracted to the place by the fact that the boys had been seen there at home, and the realization of their grave fears was a hard blow.

The only explanation that is thought possible for the death of all three is that of the lake that one of them got beyond his depth or was seized with cramps. He called to the other boys for help, and they responded and all of them went down together.

THE PULLMAN CHARTER.

Attorney General Meloy Declares There Is No One Behind Him in His Proceeding.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Attorney General Meloy Sunday dismissed the filing of his petition for an injunction to forbid the charter of the Pullman Palace Car Co. He declared emphatically that no body was "behind him" in the quo warranto proceeding, and that he had contemplated such a coup during the most exciting period of the strike, but was advised by friends to wait.

Was the decision of the attorney a sudden one? He was asked. "No means. I began to look into the facts months ago. I have been busy with my investigation, and made it clear that the company had forgotten, apparently, all about the original powers, and had created powers of its own. The company was chartered in 1867 by a special act of the legislature to engage in the manufacture of railroad cars. It had acquired over 100,000 acres of land. It has built its shops; also fifty acres of houses, which it rents for profit. Its charter gave it no such rights."

Run Down by an Engine.

LIMA, O., Aug. 13.—Early this morning about 2 o'clock, Patrick Butler and Will Hoffman, vault cleaners, had completed some work and were hauling the stuff to the market grounds, when in crossing the Lake Erie & Western tracks on Garfield street, a switch engine backing up a number of cars crashed into their wagon. Hoffman and the mule team were instantly killed, the former being dragged a square before the train was stopped. Butler was thrown on his head and injured so that he died in a short time.

Mine Workers Entombed.

WARREN, Aug. 13.—The extensive coal mines near Bonanza, government of Grant county, have been burning since Friday afternoon. The fire was started by an explosion when the full force of men was underground. The main shaft was wrecked, and comparatively few miners were rescued. The latest report is that several hundred men are entombed in the mines, and that all hopes of their rescue have been abandoned. The mines are owned by the Franco-Italian bank.

A Hope That Congress Will Quit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The hope is general about the senate that the present will be the last week of the session. This is based upon belief that the tariff bill will be disposed of in some way early in the week, and with the tariff out of the way, final adjournment can be brought about at almost any time.

A Fatal Fall.

SALEM, O., Aug. 13.—Charles Holt, a fireman from this city, was killed at Kenwood station by attempting to jump a train. Fire at Columbiana destroyed \$7,000 worth of property.

When the celebrated Spanish torreador Escarot was buried recently at the workshops of Sevilla were closed to permit the workmen to attend the funeral. An immense crowd received the coffin at the station, and the bull-fighters' companions carried it at arm's length where their heads six fine horses drew the hearse, which was covered with a velvet pall fringed with gold. "Tears were in almost all eyes, and the favorite torreador was borne away."

THE RELAY RACE

From Washington to Denver Finished Sunday Night.

An Immense Throng Greeted the Relay Riders on the Last Section at Denver—A Section in Nebraska Delayed the Race For Several Hours.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 13.—The relay race of the L. A. W. was finished Sunday night at 10:37—six days, ten hours and seventeen minutes from Washington. The signal was given at 10:30, and five and three-fourths mile distant, went up at 10:33, and the cheering of the waiting crowds that lined the streets so heralded the coming of the wheelmen.

The riders on the last section, George McCarthy and George W. Hart, came on Arapahoe street to the corner of sixteenth, and from there up sixteenth to the county courthouse, where an immense throng had been patiently waiting since 5 o'clock.

The governor received the pouch, and took from it the messages, reading the one to himself and his telegraphic reply, and handed a message to Gen. Cook, and one to Mr. Black, who, in charge of the race from Washington, had been waiting for the relay.

The governor then said: "Mr. McCarthy, as the governor of Colorado I desire to thank you for the delivery of this relay, which was placed in the hands of the first relay wheelman, in Washington, August 6, at 12 o'clock noon, by the private secretary of the president of the United States."

In future, as it will be a matter of honor to you and your fellow bicyclists that you had a part in this wonderful record of the skill and speed of the American wheelman. It is a matter of honor to you and your fellow bicyclists that you had a part in this wonderful record of the skill and speed of the American wheelman. It is a matter of honor to you and your fellow bicyclists that you had a part in this wonderful record of the skill and speed of the American wheelman.

Turning to Mr. Black the governor said: "Mr. A. T. Black, of Jacksonville, Ill., of the L. A. W., it is my pleasure to congratulate you as the manager and promoter of this great enterprise upon its auspicious termination. You have accomplished a most excellent feat, and the greatest feat of modern times, in the head of affairs."

Gen. Cook then read his reply to Gen. Greely, after which the crowds cheered and sang with inspiration to the flying wheelmen.

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NEWS ITEMS.

Cholera is raging more savagely than ever in St. Petersburg.

The Gold Standard of the Vigilant against the Britanica for \$10,000.

President Cleveland has formally recognized the new Hawaiian republic.

An alarming adulteration of food is alleged by the committee on agriculture.

The Farmers' National congress will be held at Parkersburg, W. Va., October 3 to 6.

Two strangers were stripped naked in a box car at Beaver Falls, Pa., and tramped and robbed.

An electrical school under the national school of electricity is to be established at Cincinnati.

Charles Thilo, only three years old, cut Frank Waters, aged six, in the neck with a razor in New York.

John Hollings, the giant policeman of Philadelphia, was shot in the country, died Thursday of paralysis.

Twenty ladies of Ashtabula, O., have organized a Friendly Council union, the purpose of rescuing fallen women.

Atto Cast slew three large copperheads near Dearfield, W. Va. Inside of five minutes he was thirty-three little ones.

The German trades council of Cincinnati decided to join the central labor union in the independent political movement.

Gladya Katin and her husband, Sydney Drew, are at out on Elsie Wilson, a waitress, Mrs. Drew will sue for divorce.

Lille and Lellie Burgess, aged 6 and 3 respectively, were ground to pieces while playing on the railroad track at Atlanta, Ga.

At Charleston, W. Va., C. C. Martin and his daughter, Mrs. Murrell Milton, were thrown from their carriage and killed.

The striking miners at Glen Campbell, Pa., have called the strike off, and the men will return to work at the rate of \$1.00 per day.

A dispatch to a London agency from Tsin Tsin states that the emperor has directed that a levy be made upon the various provinces for war.

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THE DEADLOCK.

The Tariff Bill Still in the Hands of the Conference—Will Offer a Resolution Calling for Information as to Their Delays.

Washington, Aug. 11.—From day to day the country and congress has been tricked by the promise that forth, that an agreement was reached or about to be reached, and that the republicans would be called to a meeting of the conferees "to-morrow." This ran along until Friday, when Senator Hill succeeded in making an issue by offering a resolution calling for information from the conferees.

The issue thus made so cleverly by Senator Hill has been reinforced by Senator Alrich, and there is little doubt of the adoption of one or the other of the resolutions when a vote is reached.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, says that when a report has been finally agreed upon in conference committee the tariff bill will come to the senate first, as the body which granted the last request for a conference.

Should the senate ever get the tariff bill into its possession again, Senator Sherman would be in a position to defy President Cleveland and the house, and he could dictate his terms instead of having to listen to further suggestions or dictations of the man in the white house.

It is this very situation that home conferees will undoubtedly avoid. It is almost certain that the policy of delay marked out for them will be continued in a refusal of the house conferees, for the present, to join the senate conferees in a report of agreement for a final agreement. So long as the house conferees refuse to make a report the bill will remain in conference, unless the house by the vote of the conferees, it can be withheld from the hands of Senator Gorman and the conservatives.

Senator Hill, Friday night, gave out the following statement in regard to the action Friday in reference to the tariff bill:

"My object in opposing the resolution was to expedite the position of the tariff measure. Every day's delay is injurious to the business interests of the country and the bill should be disposed of in one way or another. The conference committee ought to know each other's mind by this time, and if they can not agree, the fact of their disagreement should be made known to the two houses, when, if no understanding can be reached upon a bill, congress should promptly adjourn and reconvene on another day."

"We have now been in session for nearly a whole year, and have had ample opportunity to legislate. A senatorial member who does not know exactly what he wants to do on the tariff question after all this time spent in useless deliberation is unfit to represent his constituents."

"We have deliberated on the tariff bill out of the hands of their constituents, and proceeded to vote at once upon the disagreeing provisions, and if no agreement can be reached let the whole matter go over until the next session and let congress adjourn and give the business interests of the country a chance to recuperate from the present depression."

From its lethargy and should act in accordance with public sentiment, and not in defiance of it. Either pass a tariff bill now, or adjourn. These are my sentiments, and I believe they are the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of both parties."

A Master Thru.

New York, Aug. 11.—W. H. Cotte, of Brooklyn, was discharged in police custody, after being held for several days, for having punched the nose of Frank Ludwig for insulting his wife, Ludwig, who is married, got acquainted with Cotte, and he asked her to go to bath with him. She refused and later he sent a letter asking a meeting with her. She gave way to her husband, who went to Ludwig's house and punched him, for which Ludwig had him arrested. The justice said the only pity was that Cotte had not hit harder.

The burning of the summer cottage of Charles Hollenbeck of Rockford, Ill., at Landerdale lake, Miss Sadie Fallon was burned to death and Mrs. Hollenbeck's mother, Mrs. E. F. Brown, fatally injured.

Ten car loads of gravel gave way at Bartlett's gravel pit in Williamsport, W. Va., burying three men named Wade, Borgs and Hatfield. The two former were slightly and the latter seriously, probably fatally, injured.

Some of the noted fire chiefs of the country were in Chicago Friday, preparatory to leaving with Chief Sweeney to inspect the Montreal, where the annual meeting of the fire chiefs of the country will be held, commencing August 18.

At Dinuba, Cal., two ranchmen named Ray and Norton quarreled over money matters. The quarrel ended in both pulling revolvers. Ray was killed instantly, Norton was fatally injured.

David Black has been arrested at Detroit, suspected of the murder of C. A. Blood, 73, of Marion City, who was visiting in Detroit, and was thought to be of apoplexy, until the undertaker found a bullet wound in his stomach.

The movement to send relief to the famine-stricken China, already taken shape, and is being vigorously pushed. In response to the effort the Christian Herald of New York, published the names of several barrels of flour.

A Mac Muleman.

An amusing story of a Chinaman is told by a Vienna correspondent. The composer was accompanied by his wife, who was even then a celebrated pianist, to the palace, when she went to play before the king of Holland, and was granted by the monarch's compliments of her performance. The composer was somewhat surprised, however, when the king turned to him and said: "You are also a musician?"

They say Schumann was so indignant that he never spoke for an hour.

Head's and Only Head's.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Head's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify and quicken your blood and to give you appetite and strength. If you decide to take Head's Sarsaparilla, do not be misled by any other. Any effort to substitute another remedy is proof of the mark of Head's.

Head's Pills are the best after-dinner pill, and a good cure for headache. Try a box.

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Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., writes Henry Hudson, of the James Smith Western Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 'some impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the sores would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to my good old mother, is a lesson to me.'"

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me, I now with two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to my good old mother, is a lesson to me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

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THE CLIMAX.

FRENCH TITON, Editor.

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WEDNESDAY, - AUGUST 15, 1894.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Year.	\$1.50
Six Months.	.80
Three Months.	.40
Two Months.	.30
One Month.	.20
Two Weeks.	.10
One Week.	.05

Reading notices to cents a line for first insertion, 3 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries, resolutions of respect and similar matter at half rates. No specified position.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Election—November 6th.
FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES B. MCCREARY,
of Madison County.
FOR COUNTY JUDGE,
JAMES R. BURNHAM,
J. T. EVIS COBB,
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
JOHN F. WHITE.
FOR SHERIFF,
JOSEPH P. SIMMONS.
FOR JAILER,
JOHN F. WAGGERS.
FOR ASSessor,
PLEAS E. BROADBENT.
FOR COONER,
MILWARD G. BROWN.
FOR SHERIFF,
B. F. CROOK.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Silver Creek, August 13th, 1894.

CERTAIN OF.

A young man who joined the church under the recent preaching of Rev. Dr. R. H. Patton, Methodist, at this place, and was immersed, has joined the Baptists and been immersed again. Is that what you call doubly sure?

GROWS LARGER AS IT GROWS OLDER.

Recently two or three infants have been buried in the old Barnett burying ground at this place. It is one of the largest places of the kind in Kentucky, showing probably two hundred graves.

A LITTLE GOOD LUCK.

The tobacco on J. P. Emery's farm was thought at the time to have been totally destroyed by the hail of three weeks ago, the loss being placed at \$2,000. It has been recuperated somewhat and will be worth something.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Once upon a time a certain newspaper announced that an effort was about to be made to establish a pump factory in that town. Another newspaper wanted to know where a factory in that town would find sale for its pumps. That was supposed to be a question that had never entered the minds of the promoters of the factory or the writer in the other paper. Well, that same question was asked in 1888 when the big Union distillery was proposed at this place—"where on earth will you find sale for so much liquor?" The question is so answered—every State in the Union buys it. Where would a chair factory at Frankfort find sale for its chairs? From Pennsylvania to Texas, the demand comes, "send us chairs." When the little town of Winkles, Wisconsin, set about bottling its now famous Bethesda water, the same question was asked. All well regulated communities now have it at hand. But some fellows will ask you questions.

THE HOUSE OVER.

The notorious tariff bill passed the House to day with all the Senate amendments, so a telegram from Washington informs me. While the bill is not what it ought to have been, it is an improvement on the McKinley law, and will afford great relief. The first relief experienced will be from the adjustment of Congress and a feeling of certainty as to what can be done by business men. Business will find revive and the gaping wounds inflicted by the long delay will rapidly heal. Better times will come apace.

WHERE IS THE WRONG?

Important Government papers mailed here on the 2nd of this month to Collector Rhodes, and a similar lot mailed on the 4th, have never reached the Collector. It is indeed strange that any kind of letter, and especially one of a regular letter, should be so delayed. It is a regular letter, and especially one of a regular letter, should be so delayed. It is a regular letter, and especially one of a regular letter, should be so delayed.

MISS DELIA FARRIS IS VISITING IN FRANKFORT.

Mrs. C. B. Hamilton is recovering from a sudden and severe illness. In Richmond, Sunday, I met W. F. Francis, the well-known marble man, who told me that he was practicing medicine in St. Louis, after regular graduation. Dr. Francis, success to you.

AT LAST.

The Kentucky delegation voted solidly with Crisp, says a dispatch of the 12th, to accept the Senate bill, and then voted to put through at once free sugar, free coal and iron, and free bar wire. Each one favors staying here until the Senate is forced to the same action. The resolution of Crisp for the House to recede and accept the Senate bill was adopted by a vote of 130 to 21.

A JUDGE IMPEACHED FOR MURDER.

The Supreme Court of Alabama has handed down its decision in the impeachment of Judge John B. Talley.

ment case of Judge John B. Talley, of the North Alabama Circuit Court. The court decided that Judge Talley is guilty of murder, and that he is ordered impeached and stripped of his judicial emolument. The case grew out of the killing of Robert G. Ross, cashier of the bank at Scottsboro, Ala., seven months ago. Ross was shot by the three Skelton brothers for the seduction of their sister.

Ross was attempting to leave the country, when he was overtaken and murdered in his tracks. At the impeachment trial it was shown that Judge Talley, who is a brother of the Skelton family, prevented the delivery of a telegram to Ross, warning him that he was being followed by the Skelton brothers. For this act the Supreme Court holds that Judge Talley is as guilty as those who fired on Ross, and he must stand trial on a charge of murder in the first degree.

THE RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCE.

As Japan and China have assumed the same attitude toward each other, it may be of interest to the general reader to know something of the relative importance of the two religions. From a paper read before the World's Congress of Religions, last year at Chicago, by Prof. Haruhiko Koshi, of Japan, we give the following extract:

"Progress of Christianity in Japan is quite remarkable. It is only thirty-four years since the first Protestant missionary put his foot on its shores. And it is scarcely twenty years since the first Protestant church was organized in Japan. Yet now there are more Christians here than in Turkey, where missionaries have been working for more than seventy years, and there are more self-supporting churches there than in China, where double or three number of missionaries have been working nearly a century. In Japan, Christian papers and magazines are all edited by the natives, not only in name, but in reality. Christian books, which have been most influential, have nearly all been written or translated by them, while in other countries it is very rare to find the native Christians writing Christian books or editing papers. Only recently the Christian, the most influential Christian paper in Japan, had a symposium to name 15 books which are most useful in leading men to Christianity, instructing Christians and giving good counsel to young people; and it is interesting to see that most of the books named are those written or translated by Japanese Christians.

"Christianity in Japan has already reached a stage that no other mission has ever attained. Their native Christians not only take a part in all discussions, but they are in fact leading all kinds of discussions, theological as well as practical. They are leading, not only in all kinds of Christian work, literary and scientific, educational and charitable, but they are also leading Christian thought in Japan."

He further states that the military have been and still are, the very brains of the Japanese people. Though they are not usually well off in material things, they are superior intellectually and morally, and that this class takes the lead in Christianity.

COMMISSIONER'S MONTHLY CROP REPORT.

A very large per cent. of the wheat crop of the State has been threshed—fully enough to show that a good crop has been raised—while the yield per acre is not so good in some parts of the State principally those counties that suffered from the recent drought. It is estimated that the yield per acre is about 15 bushels, which is a very good yield for this time of year. I heard a miller say "that this year's crop of wheat was really worth five cents more per bushel than last year's crop, on account of the superior quality of the grain." Some of the best wheat raising counties in the State suffered very greatly from the drought, and their yields will not be very large, but the average yield of the State will be nearly up to an average. The price continues very low; in fact, the market prices last week show that the price was lower than that of corn. Many farmers are using their crops as they did last year, feeling it to be a safe bet. Some farmers did not harvest their crops at all, but turned their hogs in the field. A gentleman in Mercer county said to me: That he was satisfied that he had saved the cost of harvesting his crop by turning in his hogs, and letting them eat it up. Very little plowing has been done for wheat as yet, and the ground is very hard. The farmer has poor encouragement to sow a large crop. Our best wheat raisers think that all wheat ground, both soil and stubble, should be plowed as early as practicable, in order that it may settle and become firm before sowing. I have obtained reports from a number of correspondents as to the yield per acre, some few not being able to give an estimate. From those reporting, I place the estimate at 16 bushels per acre.

CORN.

One month ago I reported a prospect for the largest crop of corn ever raised in the State, and I might say, from all reports from other States, the largest in the United States, but a month can make a very great difference in a corn crop. The rains have been very much delayed, and in many places where it has rained, there has not been enough to do any good. Reports from a great many counties say "no rain of any consequence since the snow." I read very carefully the reports, and find it a very difficult matter to tell which part of the State has suffered most from the want of rain. I rather believe that the Western and Southern portions have reported more rain than the Middle and Eastern parts, but the drought seems to be very widespread, not confined to our State alone, but to most of the corn-growing States. The average condition of the crop is placed at 82 per cent.

TObACCO.

All the correspondents agree that the early planting of tobacco is doing fairly well, making good growth and prospects of a fair crop, but that the late setting is doing little or no good on account of the hot weather. In many places it is doing very badly. The present condition does not indicate a very large crop. The average acreage is placed at 79 per cent. The average condition is placed at 75 per cent.

PARTICES.

From the reports of correspondents all kinds of pastures are unusually short for this time of year. It is not an uncommon thing to commence feeding out stock in September, and not often the case in August. Stock water is reported very scarce in some counties. The condition as reported is 67 per cent.

OATS.

The timothy hay crop is very short, but was put in the stack in fine condition. The per cent. as reported, is 68.

HAIR.

The average yield per acre is 25-35 bushels.

Reports good as to stock of all kinds from all parts of the State. No disease of any kind has been reported.

FRUIT.

Remarks as to fruit—generally a failure—some few late apples in some sections. About seventy-five per cent. of a crop of grapes.

GARDENS.

In many places gardens are seriously injured. Early potatoes will make a fair crop. NICHOLAS McDOWELL, Commissioner.

RAKING UP OLD MONEY.

OUT-OF-DATE COINS, SHINPLASTERS AND NOTES BEING FISHED FROM OLD COINERS.

The hard times have forced people to rake in every old corner for cash. Everywhere they are extracting ancient hoards from stockings and tapests, and much queer and out-of-date money thus put in circulation is now finding its way to Washington. Suspicious-looking notes and "wild cat" bank notes of all denominations are being received by the Treasury every day from the owners who want to know if they are worth anything. The cash thus transmitted includes Canadian paper money, taken by persons along the northern border; also Confederate notes and "wild cat" bank notes of ante-bellum date. During the last year, by way of novelty, the Treasury has received many counterfeiters of the 730 notes issued by the Federal Government during the rebellion. They are made from wood cuts, some of them printed only on one side, and a few Zepherus have been torn out of old scrap-books. It is imagined that they were executed by Confederate sympathizers in war times.

During the panic of last summer almost no money was sent into the Treasury for redemption. People were getting away and saving whatever they had. Of late a good deal of the old fractional currency has been received. Only the other day a lot of it arrived, which had been found by workmen in tearing down a dwelling at Beaver Falls, Pa. Though partly rotted, enough of the pieces were put together to make a remittance with \$2. A good deal of money is lost in that way. Persons secrete big bags in the wall of houses and then die. During the last twelve months the Treasury has received and destroyed \$3,307 in fractional currency. This exceeds the record of the previous year by nearly \$400. Most of that sort of cash comes from estates of old people, who leave small quantities of it stuffed away in disused pocketbooks and other odd places. The heirs send in their queer little pieces of money for redemption. Last week a handkerchief full of this currency arrived, consisting of the earliest issues, in final condition, each note signed by Gen. Spinner's own hand. The collection was worth far more than face value, if the owner had known it.

Sometimes the fractional currency reaches the Treasury even now in the shape of blocks of sheets from banks which have held the money unused for a quarter of a century perhaps. It was issued in sheets originally, the notes being cut apart at first with scissors. Afterward they had perforations like postage stamps, so as to be torn apart. There is now outstanding \$15,273,791 worth of this currency. In 1879 Congress estimated that \$8,000,000 worth had been lost and destroyed, and this sum was transferred to the funds for the payment of pensions. It is now believed that this reckoning was a mistake, and that not more than \$1,000,000 has passed out of existence. The remaining \$14,000,000 are supposed to be in the hands of collectors and private individuals. Even so many persons have put away a few specimens of the fractional paper for curiosities.

Out-of-date United States coins are flowing into the Treasury in small quantities. Among them are some of the old three-cent and five-cent pieces, which used to be contemptuously designated as "fish scales." It was a great relief to the officials in charge of Uncle Sam's offers when they were withdrawn from circulation. Counting them was fearfully hard work. Assistant Treasurer Moline tells me he once had to count about a peck of them in the sub-treasury at Baltimore. The labor was rendered much greater by the fact that nearly every one of the little pieces had been bent by biting, so that they overlapped on the flat counting board like veritable fish scales. For some reason, unknown to me, people could not resist the temptation to bite these small silver coins.

The fish scales were three parts silver and one part copper. The five-cent piece was created in 1792 by the first coinage act under the Constitution, which provided among other things for the issue of "dimes" and "half dimes." The silver half dime and the five-cent piece were discontinued in February, 1873. The three-cent piece was brought into being by the same act of Congress which created the three-cent postage stamp. For some reason it seemed to be taken for granted that it was necessary to have a coin of the same denomination as the postage stamp. The Treasury will not sell the fish scales nowadays to anybody. They are sent to the melting pot as fast as they are received, and on that account they are likely to increase in value as curiosities.

The melting pot at the mint is the home of the out-of-date money. The coins that reach the Treasury do not reach there by the way. They are sent by the way of the mint. Among them are the twenty-cent silver pieces, which were authorized by an act of March, 1875. They only ran for three years because they made themselves obnoxious, being so frequently mistaken for quarters. Even more objectionable were the nickel three-cent pieces, minted from 1865 to 1880, and now rarely seen now. Three millions of them were somewhere unaccounted for. Of \$4,500,000, bronze two-cent pieces, issued from 1864 to 1873, 3,000,000 remain outstanding. Yet it is not often that a specimen is found in one's change.

What has become of all the big copper cents, of which 119,000,000 are numbered? Nearly all of them have been lost. When first issued they weighed 244 grains, the intention being to put into them one cent worth of copper, but in less than two years Congress decreed that they should weigh 236 grains. The result was that the weight of the copper cents of the realm at its discretion, so long as the reduction should not exceed two pennyweights in each cent. This applied, of course, to the copper half-cent, which corresponded in value to English farthings. They were issued from 1792 to 1857, and 38,000,000 of them are still outstanding. The metal "bank"

for the bronze cents now minted cost the Government only one-tenth of a cent apiece, being, like the three-cent nickel, merely tokens. It was only a short time ago that a man was put in prison for importing Austrian pennies by the bushel and passing them in this country as cents.

People often apply to the Treasury for gold \$1 pieces, the minting of which was discontinued in 1890. But the Government will not sell them. It is desired to withdraw them entirely from circulation, because they proved inconvenient, being so easily lost. In the same year the issue of gold \$3 coins was stopped. They were a first-class nuisance, being often mistaken for other pieces, and to count them was no end of a bore. The number three is about the most awkward imaginable for reckoning, and these coins could not be put up in bags of \$1,000 or \$5,000.

This Government started in to adopt decimal money, but the habit of the old English system was bound to be a disturbance. What have quarters and halves to do with decimals? How accommodate with them a \$3 gold piece and a 3-cent silver piece? The original banking act of June, 1864, which is the law to-day, authorizes the Treasury to issue \$3 bank notes. The only reason why there are no \$3 bank notes is that no Secretary of the Treasury has been so lacking in sense as to pay attention to this legal provision.

An odd sort of coincidence marked two recent bank robberies, one of which occurred in Ohio and the other in Indiana. In both cases the burglars blew up the safes, but used such an extensive quantity of dynamite that they blew up the money contained in the strong boxes. In this shape, looking as if it had been chewed by mice for making nests, it was forwarded by the bank officials to the Treasury. The sum represented in one instance was \$2,200, and about half of it was identified and repaid to the owners.

An occurrence to which the attention of the redemption bureau is often called is the alleged destruction of one-half of a note or certificate. According to the statement made, the other half has usually been chewed up by a baby or eaten by a puppy. Strangely enough, at about the same time, perhaps even by the same bill, sent by somebody else from the same town with another story, asking for repayment. A double application of this sort was made only a few days ago from Philadelphia. The obvious solution of the problem was that a person who may be designated by A has a torn note in two and has lost one-half of it. A wants a new note, of course; B finds the lost half and invents a yarn to fit the case. One way out of the difficulty is to notify A and B of the circumstances as they appear, leaving the matter to their own choice. It is likely to develop some facts.

One day a man wandered into the redemption bureau and handed the official in charge a very much disorganized \$20 note, asking for a new one. The person addressed said it looked as if a railway car had run over it. "You are mistaken, mister," said the visitor, who was evidently from rural parts. "My wife has been wearing that bill in her shoe all of this week in Washington."

A great deal of money that is sent into the redemption bureau has to be returned without payment. Some of it is real currency, but reduced to ashes or so far destroyed as to be impossible to identify. Such rejected pieces are ordinarily marked with a big R in order that it may be recognized if it makes its appearance again. During the war imitations of Uncle Sam's fractional currency were issued in large quantities by business colleges in various parts of the country. Some of this sort of currency even now. In that period of national peril Kentucky and Tennessee were flooded with counterfeiters of this currency. The little notes, passing through the hands of the butcher and the baker, quickly became soiled and blurred, so that it was difficult to tell the real from the false.

It was at this time that a good deal of damage was done to the national credit by a gang of counterfeiters in New York City. At the head of this original organization was a scientific forger named Tom Ballard, who was an expert engraver and a very fair chemist. Capital for the enterprise was furnished by a contractor and a Broadway carriage dealer. The work was done at 256 Livingston street. Imitations of the fractional currency were run off by sheets, millions on millions of dollars' worth. Duplicate plates were actually sold to other persons, who were enabled to do their own printing. This went on until the gang was exposed by a "shover."

At that period the Government was comparatively helpless against attacks by counterfeiters. The late engravings of to-day, which sets the forger's art almost at defiance, had not been invented. No such police service then existed for the detection of this sort of crime. A police engraving establishment at Williamsburg, N. Y., which was issuing great quantities of fractional currency, was only discovered by accident. A fire occurring in the house, a mattress was thrown out of the window. It broke open and was found to be stuffed with fifty-cent notes. The plates were captured, but the forger, an Englishman, made his escape.

Some of the fractional currency were engraved with portraits of Gen. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States. He got angry when his name was on every piece of money that he saw, and he was engraved on the plates. But his personal signature would have been no safeguard against counterfeiters, who copied the designs of the little securities as fast as they were issued. Alarmed by one particularly successful forgery, Spinner suggested that his own likeness should be substituted for the portrait of Gen. Spinner. A portrait of Mr. Clark, then Chief Engraver for the Government, was used in like manner. But soon afterward Congress made a law, which is now in force, to the effect that the likeness of no living man should appear on the money of the United States.

Some of the old fractional notes are quite valuable now. A limited number of fifteen-cent pieces, signed by Spinner, with the heads of Grant and Sherman on them, were issued as curiosities. A few of the notes were printed with red ink, and they are quite rare and correspondingly precious. Some specimens were printed on cardboard, only on one side, and were sold at face value. When silver dropped out of circulation during the war, being hoarded, people began using postage stamps for small currency. They were issued in great numbers, and one of them was that they got stuck together. So the Postoffice Department issued unnumbered stamps. In place of these a so-called "postage currency" was issued in 1862, the engraving on the face representing postage stamps, with the head of

Washington. For this the fractional currency was finally substituted. It is rather odd that just at present the proposition for a return to a postage currency should be strongly urged in Congress.—Washington Cor. Chicago Herald.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Prop., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINKAD & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

"HAVE COURAGE, MY BOY, TO SAY NO."

You're starting, my boy, on life's journey. You'll meet the long highway of a life. You'll meet with many sweet maidens. Each wanting to become a wife. Each girl to you a temptation. There's danger wherever you go. But if you are tempted to marry, Have courage, my boy, to say no!

In chasing love you may find safety. You'll find the long highway of a life. You'll meet with many sweet maidens. Each wanting to become a wife. Each girl to you a temptation. There's danger wherever you go. But if you are tempted to marry, Have courage, my boy, to say no!

ORIGINAL ALBUM AUTOGRAPHS. I was a noisy blunderer. To sing and find time to free, I would seek a true friend. Then art the third for me. Should I plant the flower? To plant the lovely rose? Where I shall sleep, I would plant "Forget-me-not."

There is life only in love; without it, only death and emptiness.—From the German. WILHELM.

My boy was taken with a disease resembling blood flux. The first thing I thought of was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Two doses of it settled the matter and cured him sound and well. I heartily recommend this remedy to all persons suffering from a like complaint. I will answer any inquiry regarding it when stamp is enclosed. I refer to any county official as reliable. Wm. Roach, Jr., P. M., Primor, Campbell county, Tenn. For sale by W. F. Powers and T. S. Hagan.

OLD GRUMBLER.

THE CALAMITIES CAINED BY THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A number of exhibitors who received awards at the Fair have thrown them down, they say because any one who exhibited anything of any kind, that was common or worthless, received awards as high as the very best, and those who had articles of genuine merit and value the awards as a disgrace, and will not use or advertise them.

Besides this, it drew a great number of tramps to Chicago, and many of these helped to make up the striking crowd. Now they have burned and damaged the Fair; besides that, their profits were by the Fair; besides that, the lines are burning up the city of Chicago, and it seems to-day to be the headquarters of crime, and the Fair, while it was in progress, gutted the country of pocket change. Many people who attended the Fair are still financially embarrassed and can not meet their obligations. It is a common thing to hear what Congress has done and what it has not done. A great many of us people ought to have a little Congress of our own at home, and not be like the tramps—want to subsist on other people without compensating them. Let us mend our suit a little, and get further away from the tramps. Treat all men as you would have them treat you, and you will be prosperous and have a little paradise of your own while on earth, and then, after death, Paradise will not look so strange to us.

Many a man whose prayers were long will be kept out of heaven because his yard stick was too short.

The free-from-care and easy-taking old bachelor, who, in his momentary lapse of wisdom, thinks of matrimony, should at the same time think of the remote but contingent possibility of his having to support a family with a baby, should he marry.

The baby, if he happens to be a lusty fellow of eight or ten months, will decline to stay covered, and will also decline to allow you to keep yourself covered. He indicates his wishes in this direction by keeping his little heels going all night, a good part of the time on your back.

He will also insist on lying crosswise, endwise, cat-corner, bias, or in any position but that which will give you a few inches of room in the bed and a few minutes' sleep. His infinite wants will begin to manifest themselves about one o'clock in the morning, at which witching hour you will go lumbering away in the dark for a drink of water.

He will hold steadily and cheerfully from 2 to 3 o'clock, and will kick you furiously between the shoulder blades with every howl. It will not be of any use to you to pat him tenderly and sing to him—"There—there!" He is right there and knows it, and intends that you should know it. It is no use to say, coaxingly, "What does papa's baby want?"

Papa's baby doesn't want anything but to howl, and he is gratifying that amiable desire to the utmost. It is no use to add to your judgment day list of enormities by swearing. And if your wife has been so patient through it all she will develop an amusing degree of spirit if you dare to lay the weight of your finger in anger on that "poor, dear, innocent, darling sweetness." He will squirm around all night as though he was first cousin to all over the bed, both under and on top of the coverings.

You are no sooner asleep than one of his moist little heels is planted firmly on your nose or in your mouth, and later on, with childlike's sense of decency and decorum, he will sit astride your neck and grow green and purple with rage when gently made to sit elsewhere.

you are not fit to be a father, anyhow. An animated dialogue of a purely personal and private nature will follow this remark.

But when the roystering little chap finally "angles up" to you, and goes to sleep with one of his velvety little cheeks close to your own, and one of his warm, soft arms around your neck, you find your heart growing soft and tender toward him, and you would, single-handed and alone, wage a war against a host or lay down your life for the love of him.

If Congressmen, in seeking to reduce the tariff, would also seek to reduce the amount of darned foolishness they are carrying on it would be better all round. There is more old grannism there than in any other place on earth.

Some men can do a wonderful lot of devilment and meanness by staying in the background and pushing others forward to carry out the dirty work that they did not have the nerve to do. Such characters care nothing for humanity, save their one selves.

The one who has suffered has a key that can unlock many hearts.

"Never marry a girl whose mouth turns down at the corners," says a school teacher, "because such a girl is invariably of a sour, morose disposition, with a very jealous make up." Girls, take notice and turn up the corners of your mouth, or the men will turn up their noses at you.—Boston Transcript.

Time sets his chisel a little deeper whenever there is a frown upon the face.

A life of crime is often the result of running in debt.

It is foolishness to try to reason about what we can not know.

Occasionally a man will come into the Climax office and ask what his subscription is, and planks down the money before we have time to give him the desired information. These are honest men from "away back." You have no idea how good it makes us feel.

The Japanese government has ordered 17,000 pounds of corned beef of an American firm. Now let China order seven million American rats, as Yem Sam Jim says, as fond of rat meat as a Digger Indian is of snake meat.

An advertiser in one of our Western Kentucky exchanges says that he has laid in a new line of collars and asks those who need anything in that line to call and see them.

How many men are there in Richmond and vicinity who have from \$50,000 to \$500,000, and who have no one in their employment except a little old fat negro cook, or one to attend the garden and look up the horse, &c., when they are able to start a manufactory and employ two or three hundred persons? There is quite a number, and if they would get together and invest their capital in manufacturing enterprises, even though they be on a small scale, it would redound to their profit far more than losing it at a small interest, or hoarding it, as well as being beneficiaries of the country at large. Our capitalists act as though they would take what they have to the next world with them, and would do so if they could. That is the reason wealth and inheritance change hands every two or three generations, and the names of the rich forgotten. God put wealth in the possession of men for the accomplishment of good, to be used for the good of mankind. If his purposes are thwarted He will just as surely take their possessions from them as He was as gracious to bestow them. If you want your property to follow you to the millennium, help those around you to employment; don't give them what you have, but give them employment, that which will enable them to live. Man must not live for himself alone; if he does, he will not hold his prosperity very long. Selah!

If some people would turn to a shade tree and have a horse latched to them, and the horse would bite and peed them as they do shade trees, they would see the effect of the practice. Take a drink less and put your horse in the stable. Ignorance and meanness are to be pitied.

Ignorance is a pity. People who stop their vehicles on the street crossings desire either to show that their old hats have new coats of paint on them, or they do not know any better. If the officers did their duty the contemptible practice would soon be abated.

I know an old soldier who had chronic diarrhoea of long standing to have been permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Edward Shumppik, a prominent druggist of Minneapolis, Minn. "I have sold the remedy in this city for over seven years and consider it superior to any other medicine now on the market for bowel complaints." 75 and 50c. Powers and T. S. Hagan Druggists.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely unequalled as a blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It is the ideal spring medicine. Try it.

RACIMO means, Cigars without equal. Don't neglect your insurance. Powell & Turley.

What about your insurance? Powell & Turley.

Insure that big barn. Powell & Turley.

"Fire is a good servant but a bad master." Powell & Turley.

Powell & Turley, prompt and trustworthy.

A blaze will start. Powell & Turley.

Powell & Turley pay all fire losses.

Fire! Fire! Powell & Turley.

Why don't you try Wecker's groceries and be convinced that they are fresher and cheaper than anybody else's?

We have the best companies. Powell & Turley.

Insure with Powell & Turley.

Look out for fires as well as storms. Powell & Turley.

Are you in (insurance). If not get in it. Powell & Turley.

Who have the best companies? Answer Powell & Turley.

Fire insurance. Powell & Turley.

Your dealer sells Racimo Cigars. D. P. Armer has just received a new lot of fine cigars and cigars. Handmade diamond ring as low as \$5. Go and see them.



Mrs. M. E. Wade, Stonewall, Tenn.

THE CLIMAX.

WEDNESDAY, - AUG. 16, 1894.

Pic-nic at Mallory Springs to-day.

Week speaks in thunder tones again. See local.

A big rain at Silver Creek Saturday morning.

Big rains at Red House and vicinity last Friday.

Mrs. Maier desires a share of your patronage.

What this country needs is more work and less political jabber.

Seven Kentucky towns now have water works under construction.

A four-legged horse was hatched on James Pearson's farm last week.

Lookout for swindlers. They are thicker than bugs and horses on the street corners.

A seven pound boy arrived at the home of J. T. Embury Friday, August 10th. Their first born.

Blanton's coal yard is still at the old stand, and he will sell coal a little lower than any one else. So he says.

Mrs. R. L. Gentry has suffered several weeks from an attack of rheumatism. We are glad to state she is now improving.

Winchester's new fire alarm works beautifully, and it so happens that there is an alarm of fire there nearly every day. The boys like to see the thing work.

John G. Taylor was in Rockcastle county recently, rustling and while there prospecting for minerals, and found some specimens of lead and zinc ore.

Mrs. Millon is now engaged in visiting the county schools. She is in her office every Saturday, and anyone having business with her can see her on that day.

Rufus B. Powell, of Brookston, whose dangerous illness from typhoid fever was noted in last week's issue of the CLIMAX, is out of danger and will get well.

The heavy rain of Saturday prevailed throughout the county and proved a blessing to the farmers, whose faces are lighted with smiles. It was a regular trash storm.

When in town and want a good dinner for "a quarter," step down to the Central. Ed Powell can take the wrinkles out of your stomach to perfection. He has the best of the country affords.

A large crowd, including the Richmond Silver Band, will go on the excursion to Park Hill next Sunday. Train leaves at 7 o'clock, railroad time. Blue Link water has been piped to the grounds.

H. J. Strong says that if he keeps his health experts to be selling goods in Richmond 100 years from this date, and the CLIMAX will then be telling the people how cheap he sells goods. Good men come to stay. Don't you see.

Nightly pistol practice seems to be the favorite amusement of the tough element at present. If the bullets will not comfortably rest you, grin and bear it; the toughs must have their fun. But seriously, this sort of thing should be stopped.

Mrs. Bettie M. Park, wife of the late June B. Park, died at the residence of John Rupert, in this city, Saturday, August 11th. Funeral at the Methodist church Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. F. S. Pollitt. Interment in the Richmond cemetery.

Members of the Christian Church at Union City have a grievance with which they should not be afflicted. Toughe are in the habit of disturbing religious worship there, and the worshippers have decided to do the proper thing in having them indicted if they again commit the offense.

Note the change in L. R. Blanton's coal yard. Mr. Blanton runs a "four-season" coal yard, and is always prepared to supply you with fuel—in season and out of season. He believes in doing business for the accommodation of his customers as well as for his own profit. Such a dealer is entitled to your patronage.

Be careful how you stop your county paper. A subscriber of one of the exchanges that comes to this office stopped his paper and he was visited by a shark who swindled him out of fifty dollars, which would not have happened if he had not discontinued the paper that exposed the swindler and warned the public in regard to his rascalities.

A letter from W. M. Simmons, of the firm of W. M. Simmons & Sons, dry goods dealers of Missouri City, Mo., contains pleasant expressions of his appreciation of the CLIMAX, accompanied with a remittance for subscription. He is prospering in business, and the CLIMAX, in common with his friends in this, his native county, wishes him abundant success and riches.

The great annual event in Central Kentucky is the Lexington Fair, which is held this year for the week of August 22 to Sept. 1. The programme is full of special attractions, which are to numerous to set forth at length here. See the advertisement in another column, write Secretary Wilson to send you a catalogue, and take one of the special trains to the best fair on earth.

A hotel in Winchester presents these attractions to the public in an advertisement: "The only second class hotel in the world. The manager does not believe in politics or religion. Guests on retiring at night will whet their teeth for a tough steak in the morning. Sheets changed monthly. Bugs, fitted with extraordinary intelligence, furnished with extra charge. Prices the same to saint and sinner."

Judge J. R. Jewell, the famous politician, will in a few days make a very unpleasant for lawyer L. J. Moore, whose suit against the Judge was noted in the papers last week. Grace charges were preferred against Jewell. But investigation has proved they are false. Therefore the Judge has engaged Hon. E. P. Farrell, Hon. G. B. Kinkaid, Judge J. R. Morton and Hon. John Shelby as attorneys to institute proceedings against Mr. Moore for slander, and to have him disbarred from practice in the courts. The case will be a rather sensational one. The papers will be drawn up in a day or two.

New Furniture for the Public School.

Furniture to the amount of \$600 was purchased last week of the Hudson School Furniture Co., of Athens, Ohio, for the Richmond public school. The furniture is of the latest style, handsome and very durable, and supplies the present needs of the school. Additional furniture will be purchased when the new building is completed. The school board exercised good judgment and in the purchase. Single desks were selected altogether.

W. H. Hatton Dead.

Tuesday, August 7th, W. H. Hatton died at the residence of P. W. Powell, near Union City, aged 85 years. Funeral at the residence of Rev. Reynolds, burial at the John Olds burying grounds Wednesday afternoon.

Death of Mrs. Noland.

Mrs. Ann Noland, wife of Joseph Noland, died Sunday morning, August 12th, at 9 o'clock, aged 38 years. Funeral at the residence Monday afternoon, by Rev. Reynolds, burial at the family burying grounds. She leaves a husband and five children. She was a member of the Baptist church for 45 years.

Prohibition Meeting.

There will be a prohibition meeting at the Christian Church, in Berea, this county, beginning at 2 o'clock p. m., Friday, September 28th and 29th, for conference, further organization and nomination of candidates for county officers. Singing and speaking by both sexes. Free entertainment to friends from a distance. Everybody invited.

A Farmer and His Mule Killed by Lightning.

A man by the name of Walker came from Jessamine county to Richmond last Saturday on business, riding a mule, and when within one mile of Newby, on his return home, was overtaken by a storm, and he and his mule were struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was a farmer and lived in Jessamine county, near the line of Madison.

Telephone Exchange.

See ordinance with reference to sale of exclusive franchise for erecting and maintaining and operating a telephone exchange in Richmond, and also a notice by the city that bids will be received for the purchase of the franchise, which is limited to twenty years, a sufficient length of time for some hustling capitalists to make a big thing. Richmond needs a telephone system, and the CLIMAX has so stated time and again. Now let it come.

Everybody Says That.

While over at Richmond week before last we were most favorably impressed with that city as a business place. It is a real live city, full of live business men, and it was with pride that we were informed that Carlisle had furnished one of the most successful merchants in the person of J. S. Kennedy, who is doing a flourishing coal, lumber, grain and general commission business. He is an attentive and industrious business man, and is making money.—Carlisle Mercury.

Mrs. W. S. Oldham Dead.

Mrs. Annie P. Oldham, wife of William Oldham, of Foxtown neighborhood, died at the residence of her sister, Mrs. W. S. Scott, five miles from Lexington, on the Tates Creek pike, Thursday, August 9th, of pneumonia. She was visiting her sister. Funeral at two o'clock Friday afternoon, interment at Lexington cemetery. Mrs. Oldham was Mrs. Parrish, daughter of E. H. Parrish, who was for many years a merchant of Lexington.

Surgical Operations.

At the Infirmary last week a surgical operation was performed on John Moore, an eleven-year-old inmate, for white swelling of the leg. Large quantities of diseased bone were removed, and there is a fair prospect for saving the limb. An internal cancer was taken from Mrs. Benge. She is doing well.

A cancerous breast was removed from Mrs. Lunsford, Monday, at her home in Kirksville. She is doing well.

An operation was performed on Chas. Ballou, of Hyattsville, Garrard county, on Sunday last, for abscess of the kidneys. He was much improved by the operation and will get well.

Another Swindling Scheme.

Swindlers with various schemes are just now making life interesting for farmers in certain sections. A number have been visited by men during the past week who claim to represent an Eastern firm and who are introducing a new variety of wheat, which they claim will produce from twenty to thirty bushels more per acre than any other variety. They refuse to sell the seed, but make contracts to furnish it and take half of next year's crop for their price. To induce the farmers to make a contract they agree to buy all they will have for sale at three cents per bushel, but forget to make it a part of the contract.

"Jack Trust" at Lancaster.

The good citizens of Lancaster will tomorrow night be treated to an entertainment by the Jack Trust company, which has been playing to good houses in Richmond and other places recently. The troupe is composed of Richmond talent exclusively. The proceeds of the entertainment go to a worthy cause, the Pottsville Clay Infirmary, and the young people composing the little troupe deserve the highest praise and credit for the interest they manifest in so worthy an object, as they are devoting a good deal of time and labor to these entertainments, without "fee or reward." Their playing is unquestioned far above the average for amateurs.

A Desperate Negro Frowler.

A negro man, for the past two or three weeks, has been prowling about the premises of a dozen or more families in the neighborhood of the R. N. L. & Co. depot, and the boldness and daring he exhibits surpass anything we have heard of recently. His object seems to be robbery, though, from his manner on one occasion, he contemplated other crimes far more serious. At one time he evaded the attention of a watchman, and on another occasion he was frightened away by the mother of the lady, who shot at him. John Christopher and a man in the employ of the railroad gave him a lively chase Saturday night, though they failed to catch him. He carries a large, handsome pistol, and didn't hesitate to use it if his pursuers, and one member of the railroad, narrowly escaped being shot, the ball passing him by a few inches. He has been a terror to women and children, and will yet do great mischief if he is not caught.

Madison County Stock in Illinois.

John H. Wells, who left Madison county last spring to go into business at Mt. Sterling, Ill., sends us a copy of the Democrat-Messenger, published in that city, containing the following:

John H. Wells received from Madison county, Ky., last Friday night a hand-carriage, a pair of mules, a saddle and a fine Jack. The station is pronounced a marvel of perfection by judges of horse-drawn property, and the points necessary for a graceful rider, has perfect action, kind disposition and is said to show 7 different gait in harness and under saddle. The Jack is pronounced the finest ever brought to Brown county. Mr. Wells exhibited the jack at the fair this week, but did not receive that premium. The action of the judges is severely criticized by prominent horsemen in rendering the decision they did and shows that

the premium is still sometimes awarded to the exhibitor instead of the article exhibited. J. O. Brooks, of Richmond, Ky., accompanied the stock to this place and will return after a visit of a couple of weeks.

PERSONAL.

Miss Katie Craig, of New Orleans, is visiting Miss Lucy Gregory.

Mrs. E. V. Elder is in New York buying goods for the fall trade.

Mrs. Mattie Russell, of Augusta, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. C. French.

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Deatherage left for Niagara Falls yesterday morning.

Miss Nellie Lytle, of Danville, is the guest of Mrs. Dr. W. S. Montgomery.

Mrs. Amelia Barton, of Lexington, is the guest of Mrs. Elizabeth Miller.

Mrs. Jennie Feland, of Stanford, is the guest of her relative, Miss Leta Feland.

Mrs. Dr. Crutcher, of Ormond, Fla., is visiting her niece, Mrs. Dave Chenault.

Misses Eva Wesson and Fannie Turner, of Versailles, are visiting Mrs. J. B. Willis.

Mrs. Richard Cobb, Jr., and children, of Stanford, are visiting relatives in the county.

Mr. G. Schaffhausen left for Columbus, O., Monday, for medical treatment under a specialist.

Mrs. W. P. Adell, of Winchester, is at Mallory Springs, with Mrs. P. B. Broad, of Richmond.

Mrs. F. B. Walker, of Atlanta, Ga., and St. Louis, Mo., is in town visiting relatives and friends.

Miss Minnie Christa, of Lexington, who was visiting Miss Myrtice French, has returned home.

Miss Della Faris, of Silver Creek, Madison county, is visiting Miss Mary Seaton.—Winchester Democrat.

Mrs. T. J. Gentry and wife, of Estill county, are in Richmond visiting their son, Mr. R. L. Gentry.

Miss Mary Barham has returned from Danville, where she has been the guest of the Misses McKinnis.

Mr. A. C. Wells, of the firm of Norris & Wells, stenographers and typewriters, is in Cincinnati on business.

Mrs. W. L. Crutcher and daughters, Misses Minnie and Annie, and Mr. J. B. Willis are at State Lake Springs.

Mrs. Lillie R. Davis, who has been visiting her father, S. Parrish, returned to her home at Campbellsville to-day.

Misses May Stone and Annie Thomas, of Louisville, and Miss Burgess, of Maysville, were guests of the Misses Bennett last week.

Mr. Thomas Deering, one of the pencil makers of the Estill Eagle, was in Richmond last week, and gave the CLIMAX a pleasant call.

The Misses Bennett gave a delightful reception Thursday evening to their visitor, Miss Ray, of Ohio. Refreshments, music and dancing.

Mrs. Rebecca Hirsch, daughter of Paul Noble, of Decatur, Ill., is visiting her father. She reports crops in excellent condition in her section.

Misses Mattie Griggs and Nannie Ayers, of College Hill, Madison county, are visiting the family of H. S. Owen, of this place.—Winchester Star.

General and Mrs. John Hoo Russell, of Huntington, W. Va., are spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Phelps, at Dreaming Creek Heights.

Miss Mollie Turpin, who has been visiting her uncle, Mr. G. K. Wadd, at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., for six weeks, has returned, very much improved in health.

Miss Nellie Ackerly Richardson, an attractive young society debutante of Lexington, is visiting her father, Mr. J. B. Richardson, at his home in Lexington.

Misses Mattie Taylor, District No. 18, Ruthven.

Miss Maggie Mitchell, District No. 19, Richmond.

Miss Lula Tudor, District No. 20, Richmond.

A. J. Holman, District No. 21, Millon.

Miss Mattie Broadus, District No. 22, Perkins.

Miss Julia Stone, District No. 23, Perkins.

Miss Annie Brock, District No. 24, Valley View.

Miss Tommie Phelps, District No. 25, White Hall.

Miss Jennie Barnes, District No. 26, Newby.

Solon Taylor, District No. 27, Millon.

Mrs. R. H. Overly, District No. 29, Richmond.

H. H. Brock, District No. 30, Terrill.

Miss Nannie Tudor, District No. 31, Kingston.

Mrs. W. H. Badger, District No. 32, Berea.

Mrs. Glatha M. Rawlings, District No. 34, Berea.

Miss Lottie Ward, District No. 35, Berea.

Mrs. Laura Jones, District No. 36, Big Hill.

Mrs. Edna Maupin, District No. 37, Kingston.

Miss Lillian Todd, District No. 38, Kingston.

W. A. Baxter, District No. 39, Colver.

Mrs. W. H. Miller, District No. 39, Richmond.

Mrs. H. Berry, District No. 41, Union City.

R. F. Scudder, District No. 42, Red House.

Mrs. Florence Dazin, District No. 43, White Hall.

Miss Annie Tuley, District No. 44, Red House.

Miss Edna Phelps, District No. 45, White Hall.

Miss Lillian Munday, District No. 46, White Hall.

Miss Alice Arnold, District No. 47, Red House.

Miss Florida Gibson, District No. 48, Richmond.

F. F. Ambrus, District No. 49, Big Hill.

Jno. E. Lanter, District No. 50, Union City.

Miss Pearl Newman, District No. 51, Union City.

Jesse Cobb, District No. 52, Waco.

J. W. Wagers, District No. 53, Speedwell.

Mrs. Mosie Young, District No. 54, Kingston.

J. W. Van Winkle, District No. 55, Big Hill.

Jennie Evans, District No. 57, Canale.

E. P. Benton, District No. 58, Canale.

Miss Lena Stivers, District No. 60, Waco.

Miss Sallie Dudley, District No. 61, Waco.

Jas. H. Edwards, District No. 62, College Hill.

James Wilson, District No. 63, Waco.

Wm. S. Griffith, District No. 64, College Hill.

C. F. Brock, District No. 65, College Hill.

G. W. Stockton, District No. 67, Doyleville.

J. L. Condit, District No. 71, Waco.

Miss Nettie Black, District No. 72, Speedwell.

Mrs. Ida Tribble, District No. 73, College Hill.

Miss Winnie Maupin, District No. 74, Valley View.

Burrell Moore, District No. 75, Red House.

Delinquents in Trouble.

Under the new road law delinquent tax payers are to be put upon the roads most convenient to their residence to work out their taxes. The provisions of the law are as follows:

§ 35. That all delinquent and capitation tax payers of the county between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, shall be required to work out their said taxes at such times and on such roads as the supervisor may designate, within reasonable distance of their respective places of residence, for which each delinquent shall have credit at the rate of one dollar for each full day's work performed by him. The supervisor shall notify such delinquents, as read hands are now required by general law to be notified; and for failing or refusing to comply with the order of the supervisor, when so notified, such delinquents are made liable to all the penalties now imposed by general law on persons who fail or refuse to work on roads. The supervisor is authorized and empowered to collect the taxes due from such delinquents if they desire to pay the same instead of working on the roads; and he shall be liable on his bond for the money so collected, and the same may be recovered from him on motion, on ten days notice in quarterly court. The taxes so collected shall, by the supervisor, be reported to the county court, and paid over to the tax collector, and held and applied by him as part of the road fund.

The fines provided for their failure to work is \$2.50 for each offense, for which they may be imprisoned for and worked on the road. "Any one assigned to work on a public road, who shall, without good cause, fail to appear with proper implements, and to do good work thereon, after having been notified for two days by the officer having supervision of the road, or by some one authorized in writing, by him, to give said notice, shall, on trial and conviction before a justice of the peace or the county judge, be fined each day he so fails to work two dollars and fifty cents. All such fines when collected, shall be used for road purposes and upon failure to pay, a capias pro fine may be issued."

Madison County Schools and Who are Teaching Them.

It is of interest to know who are conducting the schools of the county, and hereunder is given a list of the teachers, their districts and post-office addresses:

Miss Marybelle Payne, District No. 1, Elenton.

Miss Nettie Whitaker, District No. 2, Elenton.

Mrs. J. I. Payne, District No. 3, Elenton.

Miss Minnie Crandall, District No. 4, Cottonburg.

Miss Margaret Tudor, District No. 5, Cottonburg.

J. W. Moore, District No. 6, Kirksville.

Miss Malinda Roman, District No. 7, Kirksville.

Miss Bettie Francis, District No. 8, Paint Lick.

Miss Lillie Adams, District No. 9, Paint Lick.

J. B. Wallace, District No. 10, Wal-lace.

R. Lee Davis, assisted by Miss Kate Coldington, District No. 11, District No. 12, Berea.

Miss Sallie McWilliams, District No. 13, White Station.

J. R. Harris, District No. 14, Richmond.

Miss Lena Palmer, District No. 15, Kirksville.

Miss Lula Arnold, District No. 16, Richmond.

L. A. Weaver, District No. 17, Ruthven.

Miss Mattie Taylor, District No. 18, Ruthven.

Miss Maggie Mitchell, District No. 19, Richmond.

Miss Lula Tudor, District No. 20, Richmond.

A. J. Holman, District No. 21, Millon.

Miss Mattie Broadus, District No. 22, Perkins.

Miss Julia Stone, District No. 23, Perkins.

Miss Annie Brock, District No. 24, Valley View.

Miss Tommie Phelps, District No. 25, White Hall.

Miss Jennie Barnes, District No. 26, Newby.

Solon Taylor, District No. 27, Millon.

Mrs. R. H. Overly, District No. 29, Richmond.

H. H. Brock, District No. 30, Terrill.

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Mrs. W. H. Badger, District No. 32, Berea.

Mrs. Glatha M. Rawlings, District No. 34, Berea.

Miss Lottie Ward, District No. 35, Berea.

Mrs. Laura Jones, District No. 36, Big Hill.

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Miss Lillian Todd, District No. 38, Kingston.

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